No. 27—Vol. III. Page 209

# The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, July 3, 1803.

## Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BALANCE.

*SIR,*

IF we admit the eulogiums of intereſted partiſans as criterions to teſt the merits of men and the propriety of meaſures, we need not be apprehenſive of being too liberal in our praiſes of the preſent adminiſtration. The meritorious pains taken by our public agents, to give luſtre to their actions and importance to their ſervices, cannot be too much admired.—The high-ſtrained panegyrics pronounced by them on their own conduct, attract our attention. We witneſs the ſincerity of their zeal in a tender regard for their own intereſts; and freely allow, that if they are profuſe of their invectives on their opponents, they are extremely bounteous in their compliments to themſelves. The illuſtrious perſonage who is at the head of our government, has given us repeated inſtances of the moſt refined ſelf-adulation. He does not always aſpire to an open commendation of his actions; but often, by the graceful means of anonymous eſſays, beſtows on himſelf the moſt courtly and exquiſite flattery. The brilliant colouring given by this eminent character and his coadjutors to the preſent adminiſtration, requires re touching by the pencil of truth. It is my object to point out the falſe glitter of the overcharged picture.

It will be neceſſary, in order duly to appreciate the merits of the men who now enjoy the confidence of a majority of the people of this country, to have a retroſpect to the firſt operations of our general government. We ſhall be able, from their conduct at that time, to infer the motive of their conduct at the preſent, and to form a tolerable accurate idea of their political integrity.

The firſt movements of our government were directed to the ſubject of revenue. Impoſt was conſidered as the moſt eligible mode of obtaining reſources to anſwer public purpoſes. There was much colliſion of opinion in reſpect to the duties to be laid on particular articles. Not to defeat the views of government by exceſſive impoſitions, or to occaſion a deficiency of revenue by the ſmallneſs of duties, were objects of ſerious conſideration. It was neceſſary to have a revenue ſufficient to meet the exigencies of government: It was alſo neceſſary to proceed with circumſpection in operations relative to that point, to diſcriminate with prudence and to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem which would harmonize diſcordant intereſts. Mr. Madiſon, who was then a conſpicuous and efficient member of Congreſs, diſcovered an extreme ſolicitude on account of deficiencies to be apprehended by laying too ſmall duties on articles liable to impoſt.—In every diſcuſſion involving the meaſure of duty proper to be laid on thoſe articles, we find that gentleman ſtrenuouſly urging the impolicy of placing too light burdens on commerce. It is true, ſir, that on queſtions of finance, he diſcovered a comprehenſive theoretic knowledge of his ſubject. In the animated debate which took place at the period I have mentioned, he inſiſted, with cogent eloquence, on the advantages of an adequate revenue, and the injuries that might reſult from the defalcations which would be produced by diminutive duties. I do not perceive in any of his ſpeeches, any great deſire to relieve commerce from the embarraſſments, at leaſt, of financial regulations. The idea of taxation did not appear odious to the gentleman. His obſervations point not to the ability of the people to pay, but to the neceſſity of paying to ſupport government. The enterprize of the north muſt be burdened with impoſitions, while the effeminate nabobs of the ſouth can riot in indolent plenty, and enjoy their darling privileges of living exempt from taxes and chaſtiſing their miſerable ſlaves.

To do juſtice to the preſent Secretary of State, it will be proper to obſerve, that if he was not diſpoſed in favour of ſmall duties in reſpect to our own citizens, yet he urged, with becoming vehemence, the moſt generous diſcriminations in favour of our beloved allies the French. He appeared willing to ſacrifice our commercial intereſts, to benefit thoſe diſintereſted allies. His ſignal exertions, at that time, to promote the intereſt of the French to the injury of our own, ought not to be forgotten. It is an eminent inſtance to ſhew with what facility the prejudices entertained for our country may be overcome by noble and generous minds!

But, ſir, the advantages derived from the political exertions of Mr. Madiſon at that period, have extended to the preſent adminiſtration. The commercial ideas then ſported by that gentleman, have been admirably refined on by our illuſtrious preſident. Our commerce now is to be unembarraſſed by protecting regulations,

and only to be ſubject to the rules of impoſt. To gain popularity, great retrenchments have been made from our revenue on the one hand, and on the other, to meet exigencies, an additional duty is laid on articles imported by our merchants. This, ſir, is a fine ſtroke of philoſophic artifice—truly admirable management, to ſave popularity and deceive the people! In the frenzy of economy, our ſhips of war are ſold—our commerce, from which we are to derive all our revenue, is to be unprotected—additional duties are to be impoſed on our merchants, and that too, for the favor ſhown them by government in not protecting their property.

I have been induced, ſir, to compare the practice of the preſent adminiſtration with the ſentiments of Mr. Madiſon at the period I have mentioned, in order to ſhew the pernicious and intereſted policy of Virginia. A policy, calculated to promote the aggrandizement of particular ſtates, and to defray the expences of government by the hardy induſtry of the north. It behoves us, ſir, to watch, with jealous eye, the operations of that haughty ſtate. Vigilance is neceſſary to guard againſt her encroachments—reſolution is requiſite to reſiſt her uſurpations.

A FEDERALIST.

## Selected.

### *NEW-HAMPSHIRE FEDERALISM.*

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

The Governor in a peculiar ſolemn and impreſſive manner, addreſſed the Legiſlature on declaring his acceptance of the Office of Chief Magiſtrate:

*Mr President, and Gentlemen of the Senate.*
*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*

"By a reſpectable Committee from the Legiſlature, I have been informed of my appointment to the Office of Chief Magiſtrate for the year enſuing. In times paſt, while endeavoring to diſcharge the duties of the office according to the beſt of my abilities, with integrity, and a ſtrong attachment to the welfare of my fellow citizens, my principles and conduct have in many inſtances been groſsly miſrepreſented.

There are undoubtedly ſolid reaſons which might induce many of my fellow citizens to prefer ſome other perſon for the Office. In addition to theſe, extraordinary exertions have been made, not only within, but from without the ſtate, to prevent my election. That my fellow citizens have again caled me to the office, notwithſtanding thoſe exertions, demands and has my moſt ſincere and warmeſt acknowledgements.

"Conſidering it honorable, for men who are called to important offices, to have their political ſentiments known, my own have never been diſguiſed. I am, and have uniformly endeavored to be, a Federaliſt of the WASHINGTON ſchool, ſo far as I underſtand theſe principles; and believing they are beſt calculated for maintaining the honor and dignity of our country—for preſerving the Union of the States, and the Peace, Liberty and Safety of my fellow citizens—it is my duty to promote thoſe principles, ſo far as I may with propriety, in ſtrict conformity to the conſtitution, and Laws of our National and State Governments. I now declare my acceptance of the appointment, and am ready to take the oath of Office required by the conſtitution."

## Editor's Closet.

### REVIEW,
*OF ABRAHAM BISHOP'S LAST ORATION.*

I have juſt received a new batch of "Political Deluſion," manufactured by that high-prieſt of deiſm and democracy, Abraham Biſhop, under the title of an "Oration in honor of the election of Preſident Jefferſon and the peaceable acquiſition of Louiſiana, delivered at the National Feſtival in Hartford, on the 11th of May, 1804." It might, perhaps, ſatisfy the reader, were I merely to obſerve, with my ſtar-gazing neighbor, that "Of Biſhop's Oration we cannot ſay more than that it is *equal* to the former productions of that celebrated writer." But ſince this new medley of falſhood and impudence has not yet been as much ſpread abroad in this ſtate by tin and wooden-diſh-pedlars as "the former productions of that celebrated writer," I cannot refrain from taking ſome notice of it. Here, however, I wiſh to have it underſtood, that I feel no diſpoſition to injure the ſale of Mr. Biſhop's pamphlet. Indeed, this will appear from the very nature of my remarks.—Nothing can ſo much promote the ſale with democrats, as to prove that the whole work does not contain a particle of truth.

Perhaps the title of the pamphlet is of little conſequence; but, really, I ſhould like to know what right Biſhop can claim of calling the frolic at which he delivered his harangue, a "National Feſtival."—The celebration was *ordered* by the Aurora—the ſame paper that *recommended* the period of Waſhington's reſignation as a day of jubilee. The *order* was obeyed by a conſiderable number of foreigners, and a ſmall number of noiſy democrats—nothing more; and yet Abraham Biſhop dubs the celebration, a "national feſtival." As well might the gang of counterfeiters who have lately been detected in the United States, call themſelves the *National Money-Makers*.

Abraham commences his Oration thus;

"We are not convened to do homage
"to a tyrant, nor to parade the virtues of
"a *Preſident and Senate for life*, nor to
"bow before a Firſt Conſul, nor to bend
"the knee before a hoſt of privileged or-
"ders."

Why this boaſt is made in an "Oration in honor of the election of Preſident Jefferſon," I cannot conceive; for, ſurely, of all men in the world Preſident Jefferſon is the leaſt to be thanked for our exemption from all thoſe evils. If every American who lived in the time of the revolution, had been as willing to eſcape the vengeance of Great-Britain by a retreat to the mountains, as this ſame Preſident Jefferſon, we might have been convened, even at this day, "to do homage to a tyrant." If the democrats ſucceed in a plan which they now have in agitation, it may not be long before we ſhall have an opportunity "to parade the virtues of (at leaſt) a *preſident* for life;" and tho' we are not yet required to bow before an American Firſt Conſul, ſtill we are already called upon in this ſtate "to bend the knee before a hoſt of privileged orders."

"While Providence (ſays Abraham) is
"giving to Britons a ſolemn commentary
"on the burning of our towns and the
"murder of our brethren, we are enjoy-
"ing the fruits of a glorious defence a-
"gainſt the paſſive obedience, which her
"infatiate court attempted to impoſe on
"us."

If Biſhop, from head to foot, was not a perfect compound of braſs and marble, he

would have bluſhed to his very toe-nails, at pronouncing ſuch a ſentence. "WE [the Connecticut democrats, with Abraham Biſhop at their head] ARE ENJOYING THE FRUITS of a glorious defence," &c. Yes, to the diſgrace of the preſent adminiſtration be it ſaid, ſuch deteſtable ſycophants as Abraham Biſhop, who were too young, too cowardly, or too much affected with toryiſm, to take any part in that "glorious defence," are now indeed "*enjoying the fruits*" thereof, while many an old patriot, and brave revolutionary ſoldier, covered with ſcars, is pining in want and wretchedneſs.

Many people, who deteſt Abraham Biſhop and his principles, will nevertheleſs contend, that he is a correct, able and elegant writer. But, for my part, I could never diſcover any thing, either in the pamphlets formerly hawked about the country, or in the one now before me, furniſhing any proof of the opinion. On the contrary, I find the thing now under review, to be one of the moſt inſipid of performances—a diſjointed and unconnected jumble of ill-made falſhoods—ridiculous and unnatural figures, and bad Engliſh.—In the 4th page the following paſſage occurs :—

"Wealth, luxury, vice, ariſtocracies "will attack us in our decline : theſe are "evils of ſociety, never to be courted, "but to be put to as diſtant a day as poſ-"ſible."

The idea that wealth is to *attack* us, particularly in our *decline*, is certainly new ; and tho' wealth may, for aught I know, be a very great evil of ſociety, ſtill it is preſumed that it will be very long before people can be perſuaded that it is "never to be courted, but to be put to as diſtant a day as poſſible."

"Having paſſed the dark ſeaſon of our "revolution, having witneſſed the birth "of our empire, having combatted the "tendency of an adminiſtration, which "ſought to rank us with nations, whoſe "ſyſtems of eternal war and debt we ab-"horred," &c.

Impudence is a well known characteriſtic of Abraham Biſhop ; but I could hardly have ſuſpected that he poſſeſſed enough of it to hazard ſuch a paſſage as the above. Every perſon in the United States will ſee the abſurdity of aſcribing to the federaliſts an intention of ranking this country with nations with whom thoſe very federaliſts had contended for liberty and for independence.

"Uniform reſpect for the ſovereign "people and for peace has characterized "our Preſident : his ears have been open "to the voice of the people, who called "him to his high office."

Indeed, indeed, who ever denied that Mr. Jefferſon's ears were open to the voice of the people who called him to the preſidency ?

I now come to a ſentence in the pamphlet which deſerves particular notice :—

"By our revolution, (ſays Abraham) "which coſt more than an hundred mil-"lions, beſide much ſhedding of blood "and years of anxions ſuſpence, the At-"lantic ſtates of this continent were re-"deemed from the dominion of an iſland. "By the ſkilful negociation of Livingſton "and Monroe was purchaſed, at an ex-"pence of 15 millions, a territory equal "in extent to theſe ſtates."

In this paragraph a moſt inſiduous attempt is made to raiſe the conſequence of the Louiſiana purchaſe, at the expence of the American revolution. A contraſt is drawn, by which the writer intends to make out, that the acquiſition of Louiſiana is vaſtly more glorious than the atchievement of our independence. The former (he ſays) coſt but fifteen millions—the latter more than an hundred millions, beſides a great many lives,—and then he endeavors to ſhew that the gain, in each caſe, is equal. He throws a naked territory, a howling wilderneſs, into the ſcale, againſt the honor, the glory, the freedom and independence of a great nation, and commands the latter to kick the beam. In this way he intends to perſuade us that Livingſton and Monroe are far greater men, and are better entitled to the gratitude of their country, than the heroes of our revolution. He would fain make us believe that two "farthing ruſh-lights" can outſhine the meridian ſplendor of the ſun.—I confeſs it gives me ſome ſatisfaction, to ſee democracy driven to ſuch miſerable ſhifts. It is a proof of poverty, that augurs ill to the faction.

I have made but little progreſs in the pamphlet this week. As room admits, the remainder of it will be attended to.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### ARISTOCRACY UNMASKED !

Every day furniſhes new proof of the ariſtocratical bent of Connecticut. At the late ſeſſion of their legiſlature, one of the moſt *anti-genuine-republican* laws was paſſed that ever was imagined. Under the pretence of "ſecuring the freedom of the preſs," they have declared that, in all proſecutions for libels, the defendant *may give the truth in evidence, as a juſtification !* Now, "we order theſe things better" in this ſtate ; but Connecticut cannot boaſt ſuch genuine republicans as Morgan Lewis and Ambroſe Spencer—nor ſuch a *wiſe* legiſlature as ours.

Granny Barber claims great credit for the Legiſlature and executive of Georgia, on account of the removal of Judge Bowen, who lately cut a few republican capers at Savannah. The democrats ſo ſeldom deviate into an act of juſtice, that we feel entirely willing to give them all the credit they aſk for this *one* inſtance.

Some time ſince a letter directed to the ſubſcriber was brought to this place by one of our packets, with a box of pamphlets accompanying it. The box was received, but the letter has by ſome means fallen into careleſs or worſe hands and has never been delivered. As it is of ſome conſequence I am anxious to ſee it. And ſince I am not much in the habit of aſking *favors* of my enemies, I ſhould like, for once, to receive *juſtice* from their hands. The perſon who took the letter, if he has not already deſtroyed it, may conceal his knavery by putting it into the poſt-office letter-box.—If this is not immediately done, perhaps ſome clue may be obtained to diſcover him. H. CROSWELL.

### To Correſpondents.

Prudence dictates the omiſſion of "AMPHIARAUS." Certain paſſages might be rendered objectionable by the illiberal conſtructions of carping democrats.

We propoſe to notice, in ſome future number, a certain Sermon under the above ſignature.

## Agricultural.

### *EXTRACT.*

A method to prevent smut damaging Wheat with some remarks on the culture of the same. More especially for the advantage of the Farmers of the Western and Northern parts of New-York and Vermont, but may be of some use to Connecticut.

I HAVE found that three pecks of seed is sufficient for one acre of ground of all kinds of soil and strength; if more be sown on the acre the stalks, or a great number of them, will not grow to their full height, nor the ear to its proper size, nor kernel to its full bigness, and the weight will be from 2 to 5 pounds less the bushel.

I am sensible that many farmers will oppose this practice—but they will see the utility of it if they will try it—for it is certain that land will bear about the same quantity yearly, and if in straw, then the kernels must be fewer and smaller.

There is another particular that the farmers fail in very much—that is, in cutting their Wheat before it is perfectly dry; which is almost the only reason of the Smut troubling them. I commonly let my wheat stand longer than my neighbors, and never have been troubled with smut, except when I bought my seed; from which I have concluded that it was the time of harvesting that prevented smut from damaging flour.—About thirty years since I bought a crop on the ground—it proved to be very smutty; nearly one eighth. I thought to try what would prevent its damaging the flour—accordingly I let it stand till it was quite dry, so that when cut, in binding, the ground was checked under every sheaf. When I thresh'd it there was no smut to be seen. Ever since, by the same method, have found the same good effect. Wheat that is harvested after this manner will be as good for seed as if there had been no smut among it. Farmers are of opinion if their Wheat shells in binding there is a great loss; but they are mistaken—there is greater loss in threshing Wheat that is harvested before it is dry than is wasted in harvesting when it is over dry, (so termed.) If there is any smut in Wheat that sweats in the least degree in the mow it will certainly infect the kernel, and by that means smut is propagated.

Cutting Wheat with a cradle is pernicious, for it collects a great quantity of green weeds &c. which, before it is dry is put into the mow or stack, and will certainly sweat, and by that means the smut, which is light, will be carried with the steam through the whole mow or stack—besides, the cradle cuts off that, which if left standing would enrich the ground.

I have but little expectations that these remarks will at present answer my honest intentions for we find that education and tradition have so bound down people, that there is no moving them, let their principles or practice be ever so absurd. But as interest is the great spring in all our actions, I hope some will be induced to pay attention to the experiments made forty years by a

FARMER.

*Litchfield County*, 1804.

## Monitorial Department.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

### *EXTRACT.*

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

"The natural bond
"Of Brotherhood, is sever'd as the flax
"That falls asunder at the touch of fire;
"He finds his fellow guilty of a skin,
"Not color'd like his own, and having pow'r
"T' enforce the wrong, for such a mighty cause,
"Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey."

WITH painful emotions, mingled with astonishment, does the philanthropist, the man of feeling, and the true republican, turn his eyes to our sister state, so blind to her own interests, and to the happiness of her citizens, as to repeal the law for the prohibition of the the slave trade. The injustice of this unnatural and inhuman traffic is pretty generally acknowledged, even among its warmest supporters; but the impolicy of the slave trade is not so generally believed. I say it is unnatural, because nature formed all men equally free; therefore enslaving one another is opposing her dictates, and of course unnatural—inhuman, because parents are torn from their children, husbands from their wives, in short the dearest ties of nature are broken, and trodden upon by monsters in human shape. Humanity shudders at the idea.

Previous to considering the impolicy of admitting slaves into a free country it may be proper to observe, that it is a manifest breach and encroachment on the constitution of the United States, which expressly declares all men free.

The importation of slaves is *impolitic*, as it requires the utmost exertion to restrain them from an open revolt, (which I am credibly informed is the case at present in some of our southern states;) of course those states so situated could be of no use in case of war or an invasion.—The blacks would be an army, and a numerous one ready formed for the invaders. The scenes acted at St. Domingo would be witnessed on our own shores—nothing less can be expected than that the vengeance of those natives of Africa will overtake their oppressors sooner or later; their situation, their increasing numbers, and their revengeful disposition, rendered still more so by the degrading and humiliating sphere they move in, the stripes they are daily subject to, and above all, the contrast between their former and their present situation, conspire to prove that the day of retribution must and will come.

The cruelties exercised on plantations, witnessed by the rising generation, must have a very pernicious effect; it must tend to destroy every generous and benevolent feeling in the young and tender mind, and encourage vice and cruelty in all its various forms.

W.

## Resuscitation.

[We formerly published in the Balance several articles, shewing the efficacy of cold water in restoring persons struck by lightning and apparently dead. We have now the satisfaction of adding an experiment of recent date, which was attended with the utmost success.

Edit. Bal.]

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Stoughton, in the county of Norfolk, to his friend in Boston dated June 6, 1804.*

"ON Monday last, between the hours of eleven & twelve, A. M. we experienced a small shower, accompanied with considerable thunder and lightning. Previous to the shower, when the clouds had not much collected, and the thunder rolled only at a distance, we were alarmed with a sudden and tremendous peal, which seemed to burst upon the house over our heads. Most of the family were extremely agitated, and my little daughter was fainting. After attending to her a few minutes, I went out, expecting to discover some effects of the lightning. I examined the house and out buildings, but made no discovery. Soon, however, I cast my eye towards the little thicket of houses near the meeting house, where I observed a collection of people, in apparent commotion.—Apprehensive that some person

might be injured, but unwilling to leave home, on account of the ſituation of the family, I ſent a boy to make inquiry. He returned with the information that Mr. LEWIS JOHNSON was ſtruck with lightning, and ſuppoſed to be dead. I immediately ran to the place where he was, (the diſtance being between forty and fifty rods.) on my arrival was told, that he was dead. I found that they had actually cloſed his eyes, and, as uſual, were preparing to put on a bandage to ſupport his jaw, which was fallen. They had ſent for Dr. Adams: but he had not arrived. Recollecting to have ſeen an account of the efficacy of cold water, when applied to perſons apparently killed with lightning, I cauſed a ſimilar application to be made; which ſucceeded beyond my ſanguine expectations. A bucket of water was thrown upon him—it was repeated—he ſoon exhibited ſigns of life and began to gaſp. At this moment the Doctor arrived and opened a vein in his arm. The application of cold water was ſtill continued, and not leſs than ſix buckets were poured upon him. Symptoms of returning life increaſed. In about half an hour he ſpoke, and in an hour walked, with aſſiſtance, into the houſe. Complaining of extreme chillneſs, he was wrapped in flannel, and laid on a bed. From the moment of his reſuſcitation he was exerciſed with violent pains in his breaſt, back and limbs, and particularly in his joints. Theſe pains continued, without intermiſſion, during the day and following night. But being again bled, and taking cooling phyſic, the pains, on Tueſday morning, began to abate, and have ſince continued gradually to decreaſe. He is now in a ſtate of convaleſcence, though extremely feeble, and not intirely free from pain. The hair on the back part of his head was conſiderably ſinged, his ſkin in ſeveral places burnt, the ſhoe on his left foot rent in pieces; but his clothes received no injury.

From the facts above ſtated it appears, that the copious application of cold water was the means, in the hand of Divine Providence, of reſcuing Mr. Johnſon from a premature grave, reſtoring to his family their head and ſupport, and to ſociety a uſeful member.

## Political.

*FROM THE EVENING POST.*

### *The affair of the Cambrian Frigate.*

THE Citizen of this morning is quite ſilent upon this buſineſs; but if the miniſterial paper has done with it, we have not. It was not taken up the firſt moment, as we obſerved yeſterday, from prudential conſiderations towards an individual, but being no longer under that reſtraint, we now mean to purſue the ſubject; for we deem it in the higheſt degree important that the public ſhould poſſeſs a clear and diſtinct view of this alarming tranſaction, in all its conſequences.

The more we reflect on this affair, the ſtronger is our conviction, that—the complicated and unexpected violation of the laws and juriſdiction of the country, recently committed by the Cambrian frigate, within the harbour, ought not to be paſſed over as an occurrence of inferior moment. According to the report that is made of this tranſaction, (of the accuracy of which there ſeems to be no longer any reaſon to doubt) the Preſident owes it to the nation, whoſe ſovereignty has been infringed—to the government of the ſtate, whoſe laws have been forcibly reſiſted—as well as to the duties of an impartial neutrality, which has been impaired, to demand full and exemplary ſatisfaction for this unparalleled and groſs irregularity.

Ships of war coming into a neutral port, like an army marching through a neutral country, are bound to reſpect the laws and juriſdiction of the ſovereign. By permitting their entry into this port, the ſovereign ſo far diminiſhes his own authority, as to leave to ſuch ſhips the requiſite and excluſive power to preſerve and enforce their diſcipline, according to their own code, ſo that even Court Martials may be held, and their ſentences carried into execution, within a neutral country. But the reaſon which creates, alſo limits this exception, and the laws and juriſdiction of the neutral ſtate, in all things not included within the exception, remain in full vigour; every violation of them, therefore, by ſuch ſhips of war is not only an offenſive breach of hoſpitality, but an inſult that gives to the nation, a perfect claim to complete ſatisfaction.

Reputation is, at leaſt, of as much importance to nations as to individuals, and the character of neither will be reſpected, if they quietly ſubmit to be inſulted;—hence it becomes a principal duty of thoſe to whom the national adminiſtration is commuted, to purſue the reparation for indignities the ſtate may have received, in a manner calculated to render habitual among its citizens, correct notions of the rights and honour of their country. Not only reſpect for themſelves, but in certain caſes, conſiderations of impartiality and juſtice to others, require of nations to maintain the integrity of their laws and juriſdiction. A neutral ſtate is not at liberty to allow either of the belligerents to recruit within its territories; if ſuch indulgence is granted to one, it cannot be refuſed to the other; prudence requires, and the laws of the United States provide, that it be denied to both.

In the inſtance before us, this Britiſh ſhip of war, in contempt of our laws, and duties, has actually increaſed her force by recruiting a number of men within our territory. The circumſtance that the recruits are Britiſh ſeamen, and the ſhip from which they were taken a Britiſh veſſel, makes no difference in point of principle, ſince a Briton, like every other unprivileged foreigner, while within our juriſdiction, is an American ſubject, and has a claim to our protection againſt injuſtice from whatever quarter it may ariſe. Neither is it material that theſe men were taken upon the waters of the Hudſon, our juriſdiction being as entire there as upon land; and, as we have before obſerved, this man-of-war has juſt as much right to ſend her preſs-gang into the city, as ſhe had to ſend them on board the ſhip Pitt, after ſhe had arrived in our harbour. The apology that is ſaid to have been offered, that the Britiſh ſhip was ſhort manned, and expected ſoon to go into action, is only an aggravation of the offence, inaſmuch as it affords to France this ſtrong ground of complaint, that we ſuffer her enemy to increaſe his force within our territory, and that too, when ſuch increaſe, by altering the relative ſtrength of the parties, may endanger the ſafety of her ſhips of war, which were preſent and witneſſes of this humiliating inſult.

Our object in purſuing this ſubject, is not with the view to excite public odium, much leſs to encourage any expreſſion of popular reſentment, nor with the deſign to perplex the adminiſtration, but as the tranſaction is beyond all queſtion, the moſt diſreſpectful and contemptuous that has occurred in our hiſtory, and the place where it took place not liable to any diſpute in reſpect to juriſdiction, we earneſtly wiſh to fix the attention of the nation upon the conduct of its Government on this ſingular and highly important occaſion.—Highly important it muſt indeed be admitted to be; for if one nation is allowed to violate our juriſdiction and laws with impunity, we muſt expect the like treatment from all. Commerce and navigation are ſources of riches and deſerve to be encouraged and protected, but neither can flouriſh if the nation be diſgraced—it is not wealth, but honour, concerning which this and every wiſe people ſhould be moſt punctilious and exact.—We ought not, therefore, to reſt ſatisfied with any thing ſhort of a ſatisfaction for the injury done to the laws and juriſdiction of our country, equal to the violation they have ſuffered.

In the Poſt of the ſucceeding day, the following remarks are added.

We intend now to finiſh all that we have at preſent to obſerve on this ſcandalous affair. We ſhall not detain our read-

ers with any further obſervations as to the interference of the Mayor of the city. The opinion we have already ventured to publiſh as to his authority, we ſtill maintain. We have from the beginning been of the opinion, that however groſs the offence committed, yet, it being done in derogation of national ſovereignty, the Mayor of this Corporation was no more competent to interfere than the Rector of Trinity Church. In our jugment the authority muſt emanate from the executive of the United States; but whether this be ſo or not, we leave to others to ſettle.

The importance of the tranſaction itſelf cannot be too deeply impreſſed, nor hardly too often enforced on the public mind. It is our deſire to be explicitly underſtood on this queſtion, and we have taken ſome little pains to enable us to treat it in a manner not unworthy its high conſequence. The following poſitions are believed to be found national law—

The ports of a neutral country may, according to the uſage of nations, be reſorted to by the ſhips of war of belligerent powers; firſt, as an aſylum againſt the inclemency of the ocean, and ſecondly, for the purpoſe of obtaining all ſuch innocent ſupplies as they may ſtand in need of.—The importance of this ſubject, however, both in regard to the neutal ſtate, whoſe laws and juriſdiction are liable to be violated, and which, in conſequence thereof, may be drawn into inconvenient diſputes with other nations; as likewiſe in regard to foregn powers, which, according to the relative poſition of their reſpective territories, may find an advantage in being permitted to frequent the ports of a neutral ſtate, has occaſioned it to become matter of particular ſtipulation in a variety of modern treaties. But theſe ſtipulations themſelves, have ſometimes given riſe to controverſies, as difficult to be decided, and equally injurious in their conſequences (as we ourſelves have heretofore unfortunately experienced) as thoſe they were intended to prevent. The lively but unſatisfactory diſcuſſion that once took place between a French Ambaſſador and our government, concerning certain articles in our treaty with France, is within the recollection of every one; but thank heaven that treaty is no more. The treaty with England which alſo contained a variety of maritime proviſions, is alſo at an end; and it is not recollected that any thing in the convention with France (which will expire in a few years) reſtrains our government from eſtabliſhing ſuch regulations upon this ſubject, as without preferences or partiality, but by an indiſcriminate application to the ſhips of all nations, will be the moſt likely to maintain the peace and honour of the country. Until this be done we muſt adopt the uſages generally received elſewhere. For an account of theſe uſages we are indebted to the excellent treatiſe on maratime law, by Azuni, who is not only the lateſt and moſt ſatisfactory author who has written upon the ſubject, but who beſides is admitted to be more impartial than Hubner, and more copious as well as more accurate than either of his countrymen Galliani or Lampridi.

From the French of this excellent work, by M. Digeon, (vol. 2. p. 325, 6) now lying before us, we tranſlate the following regulations, as what "have long been obſerved in the moſt frequented ports of Europe."

1. Privateers and every other veſſel of war, while in a neutral port, are bound to obſerve a peaceable and reſpectful behaviour to all perſons, and eſpecially towards ſubjects and ſhips of war of their enemy.

2. *They are not at liberty to increaſe their crews*, either from the inhabitants of the neutral country, nor even from among *their own countrymen who may happen to be there.*

3. They may not augment either the number or the calibre of their cannon, nor increaſe the quantity of their warlike ſtores.

4. They ought not to lie in wait for, nor to take means to learn what enemy's veſſels are expected to arrive; and in caſe they ſhould diſcover them off the port they may not go out to capture them; and if they attempt it, they may be compelled by the forts or ſhips of war to return into port.

5. They may not ſet ſail as ſoon as an enemy's ſhip has weighed anchor, but *they ought to be detained in port at leaſt twenty-four hours;* this time being elapſed, if ſtill the enemy's ſhip is ſeen off the port [being unable to proceed] they may be detained until ſhe be out of ſight, and her direction is loſt.

6. They may not conceal themſelves in the bottom of bays and gulphs, nor behind heads of land and ſmall iſlands of a neutral country, for the purpoſe of ſurpriſing and capturing enemy ſhips: they ought not in any manner to diſturb the free and ſecure approach of any veſſels of any nation whatever, towards ports or upon the coaſt of a neutral ſtate.

7. They cannot, while in the ports, or within the territorial ſeas of a neutral nation, attempt to recover by force or artifice, the prizes already made by their enemy; nor to recapture their countrymen who have been taken priſoners.

8. They may not expoſe to ſale, nor exact any ranſom for the redemption of prizes which they may have made, before ſuch have been formally adjudged "good and lawful prize."

Such are the principles of maritime law as at preſent obſerved in Europe; and ſuch, we preſume, we are warranted in aſſuming them to be here. We are now then prepared to *ſum up this caſe*, as they ſay at the bar: it ſhall be conciſely done.

A ſhip of war has entered our port, being neutral, but as it was neither for "the purpoſe of ſeeking an aſylum againſt the inclemency of the ocean, nor for the purpoſe of obtaining innocent ſupplies," the entry of the port at all is not ſtrictly within the eſtabliſhed uſage of nations. But being entered, ſhe has not conducted herſelf in "a peaceable and reſpectful manner to all perſons," but has forcibly reſiſted our own officers in the execution of our own laws. In this ſhe has offended not only againſt the firſt of the above enumerated regulations, but againſt all acknowledged principle among civilized nations. But

Secondly. She has increaſed her crew from thoſe of the ſame nation who happened to be here; and in this has violated the ſecond regulation. A violation of the utmoſt moment to us, as it cauſes us, if ſuffered with impunity, to depart from our neutrality towards her enemy.

Thirdly.—If report be correct, the Britiſh captain has diſregarded the fourth regulation, inasmuch as he is now "lying in wait for the departure" of enemy veſſels within our harbour.

But as it does not appear that the enemy's ſhips offered to weigh anchor and proceed to ſea, there can be no charge founded on the departure of the Britiſh within the 24 hours, as ſpoken of in the 5th regulation. From what we have ſeen, however, there can be little doubt what would have happened, had circumſtances admitted. After the outrages committed againſt our laws and juriſdiction in particulars of ſuch great moment, it is hardly to be ſuppoſed they would have been reſtrained by inferior conſiderations. But enough has been done: a high handed offence has been committed againſt the national ſovereignty, flagrant beyond example, inſolent beyond all expreſſion.—The honour of the nation is at ſtake upon the precedent: and if we conſent to receive a reparation ſhort of the injury, it is tarniſhed in the eyes of the world.—"We are not contending for a vain punctilio. A clear unblemiſhed character comprehends not only the integrity that will not offer, but the ſpirit that will not ſubmit to an injury; and whether it belongs to an individual or to a community, it is the foundation of peace, of independence, of ſafety. Private credit is wealth—public honour is ſecurity."* To our government then, we turn on this important occaſion; a ſignal reparation is due;—

* *Junius.*

to obtain it; we truſt we ſhall witneſs a prompt and decided exertion of that lofty ſpirit which ought to animate the chief magiſtrate of a great and free people, who have committed their deareſt intereſt to his hands.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times.

## Hudson, *July* 3, 1804.

We have taken conſiderable pains to collect the particulars of a late affair at New-York, which has excited much intereſt, and may be followed by the moſt ſerious conſequences.

It appears that the French frigate La Didon came into the port of New-York a few days ſince for the purpoſe of carrying Jerome Bonaparte to France. On the 16th ult. Monſieur, his Lady, and their ſuite, embarked on board this frigate, which was to have ſailed immediately for Europe, in company with the Sybille, another French frigate; but was prevented by head-wind. The ſame day, the Britiſh frigate Cambrian, captain Bradley, of 44 guns and 300 men, and the ſloop of war Driver, mounting 18 carronades, anchored in the narrows. On the 17th the Britiſh ſhip Pitt, Campbell, in 52 days from Greenock, arrived at the quarantine ground, and after ſhe came to anchor, the officers of the Britiſh frigate Cambrian, ſent ſeveral boats along ſide, and preſſed 1 paſſenger and 19 ſeamen from the Pitt; and it is ſtated, not only reſiſted the officers of the port in the execution of their duty, but inſulted them with the moſt abuſive language.—Same day, the Britiſh frigate Boſton, Capt. Douglas, came to anchor within the Hook. On the 19th the mayor of New-York, in conſequence of an application for the purpoſe, ordered that no pilots ſhould conduct out the Britiſh frigate Cambrian, or the ſloop of war Driver, till after 24 hours from the ſailing of the two French frigates. On hearing this, the Engliſhmen dropped down the bay without pilots, and the Frenchmen run up and anchored near the city. It is hardly neceſſary to mention that Monſieur Jerome and ſuite had previouſly diſembarked.

The ſeveral New-York papers concur in ſtating that a battle is *talked of* between the two Britiſh and French frigates, the ſloop of war having ſailed on a cruize. It is ſaid the Britiſh commanders offer to come into bonds that no veſſel ſhall join them in caſe of a battle; and it is alſo ſaid, that the Frenchmen are willing to fight on theſe conditions. As the frigates are all fine veſſels, and the commanders diſtinguiſhed for bravery and ſkill, it is preſumed, (ſays the Morning Chronicle) "that if an engagement does take place, *it will be no child's play.*"

A late paper ſtates, that a part of the ſeamen preſſed from the Pitt have been reſtored.

This, we believe, is a pretty accurate ſtatement of the whole buſineſs thus far; and now, for ſome very juſt and ſpirited remarks on the reprehenſible conduct of the Britiſh commander, we refer the reader to the extracts given this day from the Evening Poſt.

---

### MORE IMPRESSMENTS.

The ſhip Young-Factor, Gardner, arrived at New-York, from Galway, has had three of her paſſengers, viz. Maurice Cribben, Michael Prendergaſt, and John Mulkleen, beſides a black man, preſſed on Saturday the 23d ult. by the Britiſh ſloop of war Driver.

---

Robert Kelly and Cornelius Farril, ſeamen, and American citizens, together with James Higgins and John Bradly, paſſengers, were impreſſed from the Diligence, which arrived at New-York the 25th ult. from Dublin, by the Britiſh ſloop of war, Driver, two leagues from the light-houſe. Kelly, it is ſaid, has a wife and family in New-York.

---

Samuel Dickinson, an American seaman, who was pressed on board the British frigate Cambrian out of the brig Nonpareil, from Russia for N. York, on the 3d of October last, came up on Friday evening from the Cambrian frigate, having been liberated through the influence of his friends in this city. He informs that there are still on board that ship, the following American seamen, viz. John M'Donald, a native of Pensylvania; Samuel Robinson, a native of Stonington, Connecticut; James Giles, of Norfolk, Virginia; George Giles, of Rhode-Island, late a resident of Newcastle, Delaware; Thomas Baldwin, of Stillwater state of N. York; Peter Striker, of N. York; and Samuel Billings, of ——

These men requested to have their names pulished, that their friends might have an opportunity of pursuing measures for their liberation.

[*Mercantile Advertiser.*]

---

At the celebration of the enſuing 4th of July, in Scott county, Kentucky, the ladies and gentlemen are to come clad in home manufactures. A committee of five is to be appointed to examine the dreſſes with regard to their quality and beauty, and the lady to whoſe dreſs the preference ſhall be given, is to be preſented with a complete ſet of China Ware; or if the dreſs of a married man is preferred, his wife has the premium.

In the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, on Friday, June 15th, the order of the day, on the motion of Mr. Ely, for an amendment of the Conſtitution, [ſee a copy of the motion in our laſt paper] was taken up, when after an animated debate, which continued beyond the uſual hour of adjournment, it was moved that the further conſideration of the ſubject be poſtponed until the next ſeſſion of the General Court; —the queſtion to poſtpone was put, and negatived, Yeas 92—Nays 111. The queſtion was then taken, and paſſed, for it 104, againſt it 52, and Meſſrs. Bigelow, Ely and Wade, were appointed to report a Reſolution on the ſubject.

On the day following, after the two Houſes had ſeparated, and the Speaker reſumed the chair, Mr. Bigelow, as Chairman of the committee, appointed to bring in a Bill on the ſubject of Mr. Ely's motion for amending the Conſtitution, reported a Reſolution to that effect, which being read by the Speaker, Mr. Morton begged leave, before the queſtion of paſſing the Reſolve was put, to offer the following amendment, viz.—"Provided, however, that the ratio of direct taxes ſhall not be increaſed to any of the States, not holding Slaves, by ſuch amendment." This motion, after a few obſervations from the mover, and Meſſrs. Bigelow and Ely, was taken and loſt; when the final queſtion was put, and carried. Yeas 89—Nays 63.

---

The following is a very ſingular inſtance of the detection of theft:—A fellow who follows the buſineſs of ſelling crackers in Philadelphia, a few days ſince went into a Hatter's ſtore, and finding nobody there, picked up a hat which lay on the counter, put it into his baſket, and made off in ſuch haſte, that he did not obſerve that a ball of twine was attached to the lining of it. He had ſcarce left the ſtore, when the owner came in from the parlour, and without ſeeing any perſon, obſerved his ball of twine in motion on the floor.—Upon going to the door, he had no difficulty in tracing the clue to the fellow's baſket, where he not only found his hat, but ſeveral other articles which the villain had juſt ſtolen from an ironmonger the very next door. The rogue was commited to priſon.

---

Notwithſtanding the great pains taken by the French government to impoſe upon the people a belief that Pichegru ſtrangled himſelf, no credit ſeems to be given to the ſtory. That he was *murdered*, no one can doubt. A black ſilk handkerchief was twiſted ſo tightly round his neck with a ſtick, as to occaſion his death. It is ridiculouls to pretend that this could have been done by his own hand.

## The Wreath.

*FOR THE BALANCE.*

### SONG,
### FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1804.

Tune—*Mason's Farewell.*

COME, let us banish ev'ry care;
Let's stifle ev'ry rising sigh;
Let's e'en forget the wrongs we bear,
And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye.
This day shall ever glorious be—
We'll ever greet its glad return;
Long as Columbia's sons are free,
The spark of seventy-six shall burn.

O, Washington! our praise is due
To those bright heroes, good and brave,
Who, led to gloriy's path by you,
Triumph'd in war, or found their grave.
Long shall their names to us be dear;
Long shall they live on hist'ry's page;
We'll ever drop the grateful tear
To hero, patriot and sage.

And tho' an upstart chief may claim
The laurels by those heroes gain'd;
Tho' knaves may strive to blast their fame,
And tho' their mem'ry be prophan'd;
Yet there's a remnant of that band
Who wear the scars in battle won,
Will march themselves to save the land,
Or send a patriotic son.

Then, tho' our sky be overcast,
Still let sweet hope our bosoms cheer,
For when these clouds and storms are past,
A bow shall in the east appear:
From north to south its arch extend—
Throughout the west its radiance shine,
Its blessing reach earth's farthest end,
And every nation hail the sign.

## *EXTRACT.*

*Imitated from an ancient Greek author.*

WITH me the rosy goblet share,
With me enjoy the youthful hours,
With me caress the frolic fair,
With me compose the wreath of flowers.

Now drive with me dull thoughts away,
With medefiance bid to sorrow;
Be merry thou with me to-day,
And I'll be wise with thee to-morrow.

## Diversity.

IN the first code of laws in Massachusetts we find the following wholesome provision made to restrain scolding. "Whereas there is no express punishment by any law hitherto established, affixed to the evil practice of sundry persons, by exorbitancy of the tongue in railing and scolding:—It is therefore, ordered, that all such persons convicted before any court or magistrate, that hath proper cognizance of the case, shall be gagged or set in a ducking stool, and dipped over head and ears three times in some convenient place of fresh or salt water, as the court or magistrate shall judge meet."

During the midnight mass, at the Cathedral at Rouen, on the 25th of December, where a great croud was collected, one man whispered to another—"I have taken *three*;" "and I *four*," said his friend: "and I *two*," said a third person, taking hold of them *both*. The third person was a Police Officer, who seized two pickpockets, upon whose persons were found seven watches stolen from different persons in the cathedral during the celebration of the mass.

[*London paper.*]


## TERMS OF THE BALANCE,
### FOR 1804.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by mail, Two Dollars, payable in advance.

To those who take their papers at the office, in bundles, or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the volume.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

### NOTE.

The first and second Volumes of the Balance, may be had on the following terms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| *First Volume—unbound—* - | $ 2 |
| *Second Volume,* - - | $ 2, 50 |
| *Both Volumes,* - - | $ 4 |

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added.—An unbound volume may be sent to any post-office in the state for 52 cents postage; or to any post-office in the union for 78 cents

### AGENTS FOR THE BALANCE.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive subscriptions and payments for the Balance:

*State of New-York.*——City of New-York, W Coleman, editor of the Evening Post. Poughkeepsie, N. Power, Printer. Kinderhook, D Ludlow, Post-Master. Albany, Daniel and Samuel Whiting. Kingston, Mr J C. Elmendorf. Owego Village, E. Dana, P. M. Union, Charles Stone Bath, D. Cameron Post-Master, and Samuel S. Haight. Walton, Elias Butler. Batavia, Sandford Hunt, Post-Master. Rhinebeck, A. Potter P M. Whitestown, R. Leavenworth. Johnstown N. Brewster, P M Canandaigua, Norton & Richards. Schenectady, J. Shurtleff, P- M Geneva, Mr Samuel Colt, or the P. M. Troy, T. Collier, Printer. Herkimer, C. Woodruff, P. M Lansingburgh, Mr. Tracy, Printer. Marcellus, Ebenezer Rice. Utica, the P. M. Minden, J. Herkimer, P. M. Catskill, M Croswell, Printer. Cooperstown, Mr Griffen, P M. Salem, Mr. Dodd, Printer. Clinton, J Simonds, Post Master. *Pompey*, Daniel Wood, post-master. Shawungunk, C Louw, post-master. Cazenovia, J. & E. S. Jackson, and the post-master. Aurelius, S. Crossett post-master. Cayuga, James Beamiss. Stillwater Levi Rumsey. Hamilton, E. Paine, post-master Ocquagah, George Harper, post-master. Sullivan. E Caulking, post-master. Walkill, the post-master

*Connecticut.*——New-Haven, Elias Beers. Hartford, H. & G. Printers. Danbury, Ebenezer R White, P. M. Sharon, G. King, jun P. M. New-London, Mr. Green, Printer. Farmington S. Richards, P. M. *Norwich*, Mr. Hubbard Printer

*Pennsylvania.*——Wilkesbarre, Thomas Welles Wyalusing, Ezekiel Hyde. Williamsport, S. E Grier, P M

*Georgia.*——Savannah, Seymour & Woolhopter Printers. Augusta, Alexander Grant

*Massachusetts.*——Boston, Mr. Hastings, P. M Plymouth, William Goodwin. Nantucket, W Coffin, P. M. Worcester, I. Thomas, jun. Printer. Salem, T. C. Cushing, J. Dabney. Leicester the P. M. Williamstown, H. F. Penfield, Williams' College. Stockbridge, H Jones, P. M. Lanesborough, M. Welles, P. M. Pittsfield, Ashbel Strong. Greenfield, Mr. Denio, Printer Northampton, S. Butler, P M. Randolph, W P. Whiting, P. M. Great-Barrington, M. Hopkins, P. M. *Augusta*, Peter Edes, Printer

*New-Jersey.* Trenton, Sherman and Mershon Printers

*New-Hampshire.*——Hanover, the P. M. Salisbury, Thomas Thompson. Keene, John G. Bond P M Walpole, G. Huntington, P. M

*Vermont.*——Burlington, George Robison. St Albans, G W Keye Middlebury, Huntington and Fitch, Printers. Shaftsbury, Ebenezer Nile post-master. Royalton, Jacob Smith. Richmond Heman Spafford

*Providence, R I* Mr Wheeler, Printer

PUBLISHED BY
HARRY CROSWELL,
Warren-Street, Hudson.

WHERE PRINTING IN GENERAL IS EXECUTED WITH ELEGANCE AND ACCURACY.